

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Mining, Oil, and Agriculture.

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Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

W. W. SCOTT GLORE is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

To Correspondents.

Correspondence in relation to Agriculture, Trades, Movements, Mining Intelligence, and everything of general interest to the wealth-producers, is solicited from all parts of the country.

W. E. W.—The best mullage (for your purpose) is made of gum-tragacanth, which, though much more costly than gum-arabic, is greatly superior for scrap-books, etc., where it is necessary to preserve the purity of printed or written pages, as gum-tragacanth will not soak through and stain the paper as the common mullage does.

C. O.—Inventors are not compelled to bring their machines into actual public use before applying for patents.

A. B. would like to know how he can make his own raisins from the grapes he grows.

The difficulty we imagine would be that our grapes are not sufficiently sweet. The best foreign raisins are simply grapes dried upon the stems, in the sun.

J. L. V.—There are several Washing Machines for sale in this city; we do not know which is the best; but either is a great improvement on the old hand-and-tub mode.

T. L. V.—We know of no parties in Kentucky who have the genuine Suffolk for sale, but we know of those who have much larger and better breeds.

W. A.—The pure Black Spanish Fowls may be obtained of Mr. R. H. Haines, Elizabeth, New Jersey, whose card may be found in another column. Price per pair \$7—per trio \$10. The express charges to Louisville will be about \$2.

The Political Situation.

The President's veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, and his speech to the mass meeting in front of the White House soon afterwards, have been spread before the readers of the daily papers, with the comments of editors of all shades of politics. These events are pregnant with results to the country—whether for good or ill time only can tell. No document has been issued since Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation that has created so much excitement as this message, and the state of feeling throughout the country is as intense as that which followed Gen. Jackson's famous veto of the United States Bank bill.

It has for some months been foreseen and predicted that a collision would occur between the President and Congress; for on several vital questions, all connected with the future of the late confederate States, the executive and legislative branches of the Government were so antipathetic, that a conflict was inevitable unless one or the other should change front and take the back track. This foreknowledge, or foreboding we might style it, has probably been beneficial, in that it has enabled the people to examine, understand and appreciate the exact issues involved in the great struggle. With equal fixedness of opinion, ardor of sentiment, and firmness of resolution, (and maybe with equal patriotic sense of duty,) the President and Congress have taken their positions. Deliberately they have made the issue, and earnestly they both appeal to the people—always the last resort in such cases under governments professing to be republican. We cannot disguise from ourselves that the struggle is to be fierce, relentless, and probably lengthy. It may assume proportions that will test the strength of our "government" as severely as did the late revolution.

What is to be the effect of this political agitation upon the business of the country remains to be seen. No one can predict the future of such things. Predictions of wisacres in the past have as often been wrong as right. So far we have to chronicle no panic, and no general anticipations of one. On the contrary our southern correspondents and exchanges seem to be hopeful that for them a better day is coming, and that this political storm will the sooner clear their atmosphere of much that they regret and unprofitable time.

In Louisville and throughout Kentucky there is more unanimity of sentiment than we have witnessed for years on any political question. If there is any party against the President's policy it is so small and undemonstrative as to attract no attention. The people of our city and State are almost a unit in their desire to see the Southern States restored to all their ancient rights, privileges and prerogatives, and will rejoice to see thrift and prosperity again smiling upon that noble land, making their waste places glad and their deserts to blossom as the rose.

Market Street.

We suggested last week that an effort be made by a sufficient number of our well established business houses to secure suitable business houses on some other street than Main in order to avoid and as far as possible check-mate the outrageous extortions of Main street property owners. We are gratified to learn that our proposition is meeting the pretty general approbation of the parties most deeply interested, and the advantages offered by Market Street have been quite actively canvassed during the week. We believe that a little intelligent enterprise on the part of Market Street property owners at this time would secure for that street a line of business that would materially enhance the value of real estate upon it. The better class of retail houses are already evacuating Market Street for more desirable locations on Fourth and Jefferson, and unless a portion of the respectable wholesale dealers can be induced to take their places the street will soon fall into the exclusive possession of fish-mongers, green grocers, second-hand clothing and furniture dealers, and coffee-house keepers, and we shall soon have a very pretty nucleus for another edition of the "Five Points" of New York right in the heart of the city. This festering infamy may be avoided if the proper steps are taken this year, and property-owners on that street avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the short-sighted policy of Main street landlords to secure a class of renters who would in less than ten years bring Market street property up to the Main street standard.

The market-houses will be removed whenever the business of the street requires it, and the street will be boulevardized and beautified, and made desirable whenever a business is conducted upon it that demands it. But if the street is to fall into the keeping of the parties indicated above the market-houses with their reeking pools of filth and noxious stench will most likely remain where they are to poison the atmosphere and engender disease, until everything respectable and clean and pure will abandon and avoid it as the "Five Points" in New York have been. We trust this matter will be looked into at once and that by the time the fall trade opens a score or two of wholesale houses on Market Street may be uniting with their Main street neighbors in the effort to secure for our city her proper share of the rich trade, that has so long been lured to other points. Paying less rent than Main street firms are compelled to submit to they can afford to sell on a closer margin, an advantage which will more than compensate for the difference in location until Market street property reaches the Main street standard, and then other colonies must emigrate to other streets as the necessities of trade and the growth of the city demands.

When the young eagle finds his shell too small he batters down the wall, and claims the universe for his domain; the snail frets out his pitiful existence and dies in his shell. Which design shall we blazon upon the heraldic bearings of our worthy Board of Trade?—The emancipated eagle, spurning his manorial tenement and bathing his pinions in the sun; or the unassuming snail, cradled, housed, and coiled in his shell?

TO OUR CITY PATRONS.—If any of our city patrons fail to receive their papers they will confer a favor on us by leaving or sending word to the office every time such an omission occurs. By so doing they will enable us to have them served regularly.

We this week commence delivering our city papers by the hands of carriers, instead of through the Post Office, as formerly. At first some mistakes and omissions will naturally occur, but they will be quickly remedied if promptly reported to us.

"Manufacturer's Profits" next week.

Railroad Connection between Louisville and Memphis.

We have recently read a paper from the pen of J. T. Trezevant, which contains some thoughts and suggestions to which our business men might profitably turn their attention.

Mr. Trezevant years ago, somewhere between 1851 and 1852, commenced agitating the project of a railroad from Memphis to Louisville. That road was completed before our civil troubles began. The indications are that a sound policy will soon right the ship of State again; and, with this, industry and enterprise will resume their wonted walks with the success of former bright days.

Our connection with Memphis will soon be complete again by rail. The citizens of the rich country through which this line runs know too well its incalculable advantages to themselves—to their every interest—not to do all in their power to "reconstruct" it; and the day is not distant when Louisville and Memphis will again be joined by iron bands.

But this is not all that Mr. Trezevant thinks the times require of us; and he urges that Louisville and Memphis must unite their energies to accomplish another object.

He says there are three separate lines of railroad between the two cities, each connecting with the other; each under separate management. The result is and always will be misconnection, unnecessary extra charges for handling baggage, &c., vexatious delays on the part of conductors, who will often be behind time for the special benefit of himself and the keeper of some eating-house on the line, who can afford to pay a conductor \$50 or \$100 every time he "misses connection" and leaves 50 or 100 passengers to remain over for a day. The charges incident to handling baggage between Memphis and Louisville are almost equal to the former moderate railroad fare, to say nothing of the loss and damage incident to the present high-pressure manner of handling trunks, &c.

All this should and can be remedied, and the citizens of Louisville and Memphis, and those of the intermediate country, can effect the desired change. There should be but one line of railroad between the two cities. We believe that there are laws in both States authorizing a consolidation of any railroad companies. If not, no time should be lost in having such laws passed, for this is the first step towards the desired object. The entire line is but a short one, and we can now see no objections to the consummation of the plan. With one line, under one management from Memphis to Louisville, the advantages would rapidly develop themselves. We should have a train of cars made up here in the morning and reaching Memphis at supper time without change or delay. Regularity, certainty, and comfort would be its chief recommendations, and it were needless to say that these would popularize such a line.

Mr. T. suggests that Louisville have the Presidency and Memphis the Vice-Presidency of such a consolidated road, or vice versa, if deemed best. There need be no quarrel, however, about the office of President or Vice-President. They can be filled without difficulty. But the office of Superintendent is a far more important one. He is really the "motive power" governing the entire machinery, and should be a man of large conceptions, liberal views, correct and full information upon all subjects connected with his position and one of educated intelligence. It is a farce to put any other than such a man at the head of the Superintendent's department; and in this the North has set us an example well worth following. They place no neophyte in such positions; no one who cannot meet the Superintendents of other important roads and impress them with his good sense. Such a road—that between Memphis and Louisville—should have a Superintendent of known intelligence and practical skill; for it is he who gives character to his road.

Mr. T. argues that such a road, so managed, with daily through trains, without any change of cars, and no vexatious delays, would draw

wake most of the travel between New Orleans and the Ohio Valley. Especially would this be the case if we could continue those trains through to New Orleans. Look at the proposed project of running through trains, for freight and passengers, from New York to Minnesota on the Mississippi river. This is about two thousand miles, passing

through such places as Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago. Do you suppose any one of these object to this "through" arrangement? Not at all; for while it will gather in, as a great maelstrom, all travelers and freight desiring to pass over the whole line, it will also, through its regularity, certainty, and speed, secure the patronage of all way passengers, and these always largely exceed the through ones.

Memphis, says Mr. Trezevant, would have no apprehension that the "through travel" from New Orleans to Louisville would damage her interests in not having to change cars there, for such a through line would induce ten persons to visit there where two now do so.

We must accommodate ourselves to the demands of the age. We cannot afford to drop behind in the great race for supremacy, and the citizens of Louisville and Memphis must not let this question sleep. It took hard and continuous blows to get up this enterprise, and years elapsed before the people in the country through which it ran could be brought to appreciate its importance. 'Twas ultimately done, however, and now we must adopt all the improvements incident to the most efficient management of the best managed railroad.

Now, let me ask, (concludes Mr. T.) has Louisville no particular special interest in this direct through line? To the north and west of her she has great rivals that take much if not most of the trade which once enriched her merchants. Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis are her prominent rivals, and they do not throw any of their travel or trade through Louisville in its passage eastward. It all passes north of her, paying her no such tribute as Cincinnati and St. Louis pay to each other through their railroad connections. Let Louisville look to Memphis, and remember that "the West builds up the East." Let Louisville grapple to Memphis, and, with her, strike for that rich trade which must soon roll up from the fertile empire lying west of us. That trade, in passing to the east, must go through Louisville if we can have our great through line of railroad, and it will be as vast in its proportions as that of the region which is building up St. Louis. Worthy of every effort you can make, with us, to secure it, it may well be added that this effort should be made at once and continued until success crowns it. The press is the great lever of public opinion, and that of Louisville and Memphis should not cease its earnest appeals to public sentiment until we have one great through line from one city to the other. Such a line would of itself be a tempting bid for this trade, and it would be followed up by such other steps as would ultimately secure it. Can Memphis count upon the co-operation and aid of Louisville?

CORRECTION CORRECTED.—Last week a writer in the Courier corrected what he deemed an inaccuracy in our article on "Louisville as a Tobacco Market," in the course of which correction he said:

"The first tobacco warehouse was known as Booth's, located on Second street, between Main and Market, and their first receipts of tobacco were in December, 1825, numbering seven hogheads; the total for the year being 1,100 hogheads; the average price being \$2 67 per one hundred pounds."

Our contemporary is mistaken about this Booth warehouse having been the first in Louisville. If Casseday's history of Louisville is correct there was a tobacco warehouse here as early as 1800. A Mr. Campbell had at that time a tobacco warehouse, situated opposite Corn Island. It was suppressed by the Legislature in 1815, and a new one ordered to be erected at the mouth of Beargrass. The building thus directed was located on Pearl (Third) street, about one hundred feet from Main, and the salary of the Inspector was fixed at \$25, currency, per annum. This Inspector resided at some distance from the city, and when a sufficient quantity of tobacco had been collected at the warehouse to make it an object, he was sent for to come and perform his duties.

At this time tobacco was an article of currency, if not a legal tender, and notes were frequently given for so many pounds of tobacco.

When country Merchants come to the city, before they have made their purchases they should call at 255 Main street, (north side, second door below Seventh,) where they will find a choice assortment of Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, at prices that defy competition. J. C. Dohoney & Co., proprietors.

Business, and City Improvements.

Business in the city during the last week has evinced an upward tendency, indicating unmistakably a large spring trade. The side walks on Main street have been crowded with boxes, packages and implements of agriculture and industry, bearing marks of shipment to foreign parts; and as spring further advances we may look for a heavier increase in the amount of trade.

Many are the improvements going on throughout the city. Beside the splendid edifices in course of construction on Main street, which we will designate, are scores of small houses going up and finishing off throughout the entire city suburbs.

On the corner of Main and 8th, a magnificent building is now nearly finished and will shortly be occupied by Messrs. Bridgeford & Co. as a Banking house.

On the same square the large and magnificent double store house of Messrs. Thomas Slevin & Co. is fast reaching a state of completion, but we have not heard by whom, or for what character of business it will be used.

At the corner of 6th, the extensive establishment of Wilder & Co., is receiving a new marble front, after having been raised another story heavenward, and in a few days will present itself as one of the unequalled edifices of our city.

Still higher up Main, we observe the march of improvement. The little, old, dumpy two-story house formerly occupied by Messrs. Snyder & Hyatt is being torn away, and we hear that a splendid building is to be erected, and will be occupied by the Western Insurance Company.

The scene of the old Galt House is literally strewn over with lumber, the rubbish having been cleaned away, and before many months elapse a suite of magnificent houses will adorn that locality. On the square above, corner of First and Main, the site of the new Galt House, every evidence is evinced of a speedy return to the old patrons of that world-renowned establishment, of even a more elegant place of abode and admiration, if such a thing could be, than the ancient domicile of the Tea-pot Club.

Willard's Hotel, after having been remodelled, renovated and enlarged into a mammoth establishment, is almost ready to feed the hungry and rest the wearied.

We could dwell further upon this grand march of improvement, but our space forbids.

"THE GREAT SOUTHERN."—Business must be brightening up according to the appearance of things at Baird Bros. Their resident buyer East, although highly competent, and sending lots of new goods every day, is not buying fast enough, and Mr. Baird starts to-day for New York to hurry up things still faster. He leaves behind him, however, a lot of as gentlemanly clerks as there are in Louisville, and any customers sending on orders or calling there may feel satisfied in advance that they will be well attended to and get all they ask for.

We understand Mr. Baird will return in about ten days. He has his own novel way of doing everything. He has christened the new establishment "Great Southern." We know he will bring just such other novelties from the East as will keep up his characteristic reputation of doing things to please.

INTERESTING TO ALL.—We notice this week the introduction into our city of Mr. James S. Gray's PETROLEUM VAPOR STOVES and Gas Lights, an invention for family use, of wide publicity. These inventions are noticed by the press in the highest terms of praise, and over half a million capital stock is now held by large manufacturing companies in the principal cities of the North and East, and in New Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis, for the introduction of the cooking, heating and lighting apparatus by the use of Petroleum Oil and its inferior qualities. This Stove and Light may be seen at 65 Sixth street. None should fail to see these cheap, elegant and wonderful improvements.

The "Planter's Hotel," by D. W. Poor, is one of the best hotels of the city. Good table and neatly dressed, and well-behaved white girls to wait upon it.

We republish on our first page an interesting article from the Gallatin Examiner on the "Nashville and Knoxville Railroad."

Brief Mention.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."—Headed's drama "Never too late to Mend," has had quite a run this week at Wood's. It is ingeniously plotted, and well "gotten up" with respect to scenery and accompaniments. We suppose it was the intention of the management at Wood's that Tom Robinson, represented by Mr. Jos. Proctor, should be the character of the piece, as Mr. Proctor's name is put in three-foot letters on the bills, while the names of J. W. Hill and others are put in three-inch letters. It may also have been the intention of the author to make Tom Robinson the hero of the drama. Be this as it may, no one can have seen the play at Wood's without being impressed with the idea that Geo. Fielding, in the hands of J. W. Hill, was the real hero of the piece.

Mr. Proctor is a good actor—performs his parts well—and we are pleased to see such good houses during his engagement; but he does not sustain his characters any better than Hill, Graver, Julia Nelson and Miss Jefferson do theirs. We have never known a better stock company than the one now playing at Wood's.

The editor of the St. Louis Argosy has been shown some fine specimens of the lead which is taken out from the mines on Big Twin Creek, Owen county, Kentucky. These mines are worked by H. M. Bradley, Reynolds, Bradley and Brother, under the name and style of the Missouri Mining and Exploring Company. The company have smelting works in the vicinity of their mines.

Improve your soil. If you spend a dollar from your pocket every day, and put none in, you will soon be out of money. So with land. Every crop produce you take from it removes some of its fertility. This must be restored, or your land will become exhausted.

The losses to our city from fires since the 1st of January this year, 1866, aggregate \$7,500,000, while the losses from similar causes during the year 1865 aggregate upwards of \$40,000,000 against losses during the year 1864 amounting to \$28,000,000.

"BARTSTOWN PLAIN DEALER."—This is the title of a very handsome and entertaining sheet recently started at Bartstown, Ky., by Mr. A. Yager. It will be a desirable medium of advertising for our city merchants.

Mr. I. H. Stout, of that excellent weekly, the St. Louis "Journal of Commerce," called to see us some days since. He was on his way South, on business connected with the paper of which he is agent and correspondent.

The firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. have resumed their business, locating at the spacious warehouse on Second and Washington streets.

We are under obligations to Hon. James Guthrie for a number of valuable documents.

Southern Telegraph Company.

We are glad to learn that charters have been granted by the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, incorporating the Southern Telegraph Company, and that the company is organized under the control of energetic and practical business men, in whom the public can have confidence. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Officers, as organized:

DIRECTORS.

J. T. Boyle, Louisville.
S. L. Geiger, Louisville.
Wm. M. DeGrove, Louisville.
H. C. Shively, Louisville.
E. M. Speed, Louisville.
E. H. Cornelius, Nashville.
A. B. Reading, New Orleans.
J. T. Boyle, President; Wm. M. DeGrove, Secretary; R. A. Watts, Treasurer.

Worth Knowing.

ARCHER, CRESSON & CO., importers of and wholesale dealers in Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., have now in stock a full line of the above goods in each department, which we will dispose of to our old friends and the trade generally, at the lowest Eastern jobbing prices for cash.

N. B. Country merchants can have catalogues and list of prices forwarded on application. ARCHER, CRESSON & Co., Northeast corner of Seventh and Main streets.

Mr. S. EDWARDS TODD, late of the American Agriculturist, has left that journal—having accepted a position as editor of the agricultural department of the New York Weekly Times.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

[Signed] L. J. BRADFORD, President;
W. G. MILLER, Secretary.

RECEIVED.—The Hog Breeder's Manual, published by N. P. Boyer & Co., breeders of Chester White pigs, at Gum Free, Penn. This little pamphlet contains many valuable hints to swine breeders and feeders.

First Annual Report of the Superintendent and Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm, to the General Assembly of Iowa. This report gives the past history and present standing of the enterprise in our sister State, and is worthy the attention of all interested in the new universities.

Reminiscences of Kentucky Agricultural Societies, No. 3, next week.

The cattle disease continues to rage unabated. It is reported that about 10,000 victims die from it per week in England. The idea of the Rinderpest being a form of small pox, is gaining ground. Mr. Tollmeche, high sheriff of Cheshire, has been experimenting with vaccination on his herd. None of those in which the vaccine "took" have died from Rinderpest.

There are reports of the appearance of a disease among the cattle in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, which resembles rinderpest. The State Senate has appointed a special committee to make investigation. The disease first made its appearance in the spring of 1865, and since then a very large number of cattle have died. It has every appearance of rinderpest, and the county Medical Society and the Agricultural Society are both investigating it.

Profits of Cotton Growing.

There are a number of Companies and Agencies established in the Northern cities, with the view of inducing capital and immigration to the prolific agricultural region of the South. The purpose is a good one, and we look to these associations as important auxiliaries in reviving the drooping fortunes of our people, and would give them all the aid which is possible. We are of the opinion still that much may be effected by the State Legislatures, acting in conjunction, as explained in a letter to Governor Perry, of South Carolina, published in the January No. of DE BOW'S REVIEW. So far as we can learn, the Legislature of Tennessee is the only one that has acted in the premises.

In the circular of the American Land Company, which is before us, an attempt is made to give in detail the expense and profits of a plantation working one hundred hands in ordinary years. Without criticizing the figures too severely, it may be admitted without hesitation, that upon the basis of past results, and with cotton at 30 cents per pound much more than the minimum and very likely the maximum profit, arrived at in the circular, may be certainly counted upon. We give the figures:

The following table shows the expenses incurred, and the profits received, in and from the cultivation of 1,250 acres of land—1,500 in Cotton, and 250 in Corn:

EXPENSES.	
100 hands, at \$3.00 per month.....	\$32,000
100 barrels of Pork, at \$40.....	4,000
40 barrels of Molasses, at \$10.....	4,000
Clothing for 100 hands at \$50.....	5,000
50 first class Mules, at \$150.....	7,500
Wages and Farming Implements.....	3,500
Corn and Corn Meal.....	1,500
6,000 bushels of Corn at \$1.....	6,000
Lay and Fodder.....	1,500
Overseer's Wages.....	2,000
Assistant Overseer's Wages.....	800
Medicine, Medical Attendance, &c.....	1,000
Carpenter's Tools, Cooking Utensils, &c.....	1,000
Lumber.....	1,000
Incidental.....	1,000
Free Sample of Land at \$20 per acre.....	5,000
	\$74,500

PROFITS.	
7,000 bales of Cotton—400 bales each at 30 cts. \$120,000.....	120,000
7,500 bushels of Corn, at \$1.....	7,500
50 Mules at \$10 each.....	5,000
Oxen and Cows.....	1,000
Carpenter's Tools &c.....	500
Free Sample of Land.....	25,000
	\$139,000

Deduct expenses..... 74,500

Nett profit..... \$64,500

Say but half the above crop—200 lbs to the acre—is made, and the profits would still be \$24,000, or almost the cost of the land, which, with the certain development of the South, must increase in value.

PORTER'S WELL.—Many notices of this most successful oil strike have appeared in the various papers of the day, each one having more or less errors as to its location, quality of oil, and condition. This well is in Allen county, is on the south fork of Bay's fork of Barren river, about eighteen miles from Bowling Green, due east, and this is the nearest point to the well on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It is fifty-five feet deep, and the oil is a fine illuminator—the specific gravity being 41½.

The well, when first struck, flowed great quantities of salt water and oil. In a few days it was tubed, and when ever pumped for a short while would flow. The yield of oil, when pumped, averaged fifteen barrels an hour. This is the best strike, taking into consideration the depth of the well and quality of oil, being third sandstone oil, known to the Petroleum Record.

[Bowling Green Gazette.]

What the Cotton Industry Requires.

We find in the "New Orleans Prices Current" an excellent article pointing out very truthfully the only path which will lead to the restoration of the South, and the re-establishment of the National Commerce and Finances. The writer has evidently a profound knowledge of the subject upon which he writes and clearly perceives the exact state of the South. He says that "the cotton bearing lands have been enriched, instead of exhausted by the war, and are at least as fertile as they ever were; that although there has been a serious reduction in the supply of suitable labor, there is still sufficient left to raise a fair if not as ample a crop as before the war; that to effect this object two conditions are essential; viz: first, that the laborers be induced or compelled to work; second, that the planters be provided with sufficient cash capital to meet the requisitions of the plantation up to the time of reimbursement by sales of the crop." He continues—

"The first of these two essential conditions may be accomplished by the action of the Federal Government through instructions to the Freedmen's Bureau to insist upon plantation freedmen making annual contracts with planters, and to see that such contracts are rigorously enforced, either by the agents of the Bureau alone, or by them in conjunction with the State officers, acting under State laws. By this means the laborers may be compelled to work. We have no faith whatever in their being induced to do so by any of the motives which ordinarily govern white laborers.

"The second condition may be realized by the prompt action of Northern capitalists. The planter owns the land, the various plantation buildings required for the shelter of the family and laborers, and a limited stock of animals and agricultural implements. He also requires, in addition, more animals and an increased supply of agricultural implements. He also requires the means of furnishing food and clothing to the laborers, for the whole period intervening before gathering his crop and sending it to market, as well as that portion of the laborer's wages which the contract may make payable in money monthly.

"Without the assistance of the Federal Government, in the manner indicated, no crop of any magnitude can be expected. Without the additional capital needed, not even the required supply of labor will be sufficient. In this event 'the North, the East and the West' will suffer far more than the South. We have repeatedly shown that, in the production of cotton, much more than a moiety of it—we suppose nearly three fourths—enures to the benefit of others than the planter.

"If those who desire that the South shall raise a large cotton crop will establish cotton banks in the Southern cities, to aid the planter—one in New Orleans, for example, with a cash capital of \$20,000,000 to loan on cotton expectations, as our local banks did before the war, they will do more to insure an ample cotton crop than by all the conventions they can assemble or resolutions they may pass."

SHEEP RAISING.—Wool growing is getting to be an important part of the business of the Wabash valley. In Grant county a company was organized some time since, for importing a better breed of sheep, and through its efforts several flocks of superior sheep have been introduced, and are now doing well. The attention of farmers is being particularly called to this branch of agricultural pursuits, in consequence of the high price of wool.

We see no reason why wool-growing should not enter more largely into the productive labor of Southern Indiana than heretofore. The climate is healthy for most breeds of sheep, the expense of raising comparatively light, and the profit large, and, as regards a market, a good one is found right here at home, at least for the present quality raised. Woolen manufactures are springing up all through the West and the demand for a greater quantity, as well as a better quality, is steadily on the increase.

[New Albany Ledger.]
The farmers of the Wabash valley and other portions of Indiana are acting wisely, and they will find the sheep investment will pay better than any other one branch of farm enterprise. When any of them want to improve their breeds, Kentucky is the place to apply. Our breeders have the finest specimens of South Down, Cotswold, and "Improved Kentucky," to be found in the United States.

The labor question still excites the most lively interest at the South. It is proposed in many quarters to inaugurate movements for the introduction of coolies from India, and attention is called to the fact that 150,000 have already been imported into the West Indies.

It is stated in Louisiana that negroes who refuse to contract will be sent by the Freedmen's Bureau to the coast to work upon the levees. The Marshall, Texas, Republican complains that the negroes fill up all the towns in Texas, and line the roads; and the Jefferson Bulletin of the same State, says:

"From recent indications we are led to believe that a much larger surface will be planted in cotton, the ensuing spring, in Eastern Texas, than we have any right to expect even two months ago. We do not wish to be understood as saying that there will be a crop planted at all approximating in extent to those of the years preceding the war. The general worthlessness of free negro field labor renders such a consummation impossible. Many of the largest plantations of the country will mainly grow up in weeds the coming year. As a general thing, the large planters who formerly made the great crops, have either determined on doing little or nothing the coming year, or are awaiting the development of events, and seem disposed to stand aloof from the perils of hired negro labor.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Poultry.

BY VIRGINIA PENNY.

An advantage has been gained by the introduction of foreign poultry, as the best qualities have been introduced. Chickens are more used than other fowls in this country. The saving of feathers off poultry will be found profitable, for they bring a high price and ready sale. The common and peafowl came originally from Asia. The guinea-fowl takes its name from its native country in Africa. The turkey is a native of America. In Spain the market women bring eggs to market in sacks and walnuts in baskets. It is cruel to attempt to raise poultry in cities, unless those that do are so situated as to render them comfortable and healthy. Works are written furnishing all information desirable on the varieties of poultry and different methods of treatment. Jersey poultry has been preferred in the New York markets, but the farmers in the Western part of the State, have, during the last few years, paid more attention to the raising of poultry. A great many chickens are sold in summer, but not many turkeys. Near New Albany, Indiana, is an old lady that is said to have made \$20,000 by the sale of poultry mostly in the Louisville market. Last year the value of the eggs imported into Louisville amounted to \$100,000, according to the statistics of the papers. In Egypt eggs are hatched by artificial heat. Of the eggs so exposed about two thirds are successful. We met a short time ago with a newspaper description of an extensive henry near Paris, France, owned by a Mr. De Lord:

"The poultry are fed with horse flesh raw, minced and slightly seasoned with salt and ground pepper. The hens lay almost every day in the year, and are not permitted to sit. In the breeding room a uniform temperature is sustained, by steam. The eggs are laid on shelves, and covered with cloths. As the chickens hatch they are removed to the nursery and fresh eggs put in their place. About a hundred persons are employed in the various departments of henry, most of whom are women. Mr. De Lord's henry yields him the handsome profit of \$175,000 a year."

The immense number of eggs produced in this country may be best judged of by the newspaper item copied from the Buffalo Express. It makes an estimate as follows:

"There are 103,000,000 laying fowls in the country, of which 50,000,000 lay each an egg a day throughout the year. This would give the annual crop of 18,250,000,000 eggs, and these at eight cents a dozen would be worth \$121,000,000. We do not know what basis these statistics are founded on, but if they are true the value of our eggs greatly exceeds that of all the cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, &c., of our country."

"A new article has lately come into market that promises to increase the demand for eggs. It is the production of a substance called egg flour, patented by Mr. Thurges of Norwick, Conn. The emigrant commissioners have ordered it to be adapted in the dietary of every emigrant ship. It has also been ordered for the use of the army. Last year 800,000 eggs were imported from France and Ireland, and converted into the new food."

"A patent has been secured for using albumen of blood as a substitute for the white of eggs in painting on dye stuffs, clearing wine, &c."

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Sowing Grass Seeds.

The common practice in Kentucky is to sow grass seeds with oats, wheat or rye. Of the three, oats is the worst, because it shades the grass more than either of the others. I have frequently heard it urged as argument in favor of sowing grass seeds with grain, that the grain shaded it from the hot sun, thereby protecting it. This is a great mistake. The grain smothers it, prevents the dew from reaching it, and causes it to be puny and sickly. Grass seeds should never be sown with grain. If you have any doubt about this, when you sow your oats in the spring, sow one land without oats, and see if your clover or orchard grass does not do much better on this land than where the oats are sowed. Sow your orchard grass as early as you can—in February if possible. If you will sow in February on corn land, it will not be necessary to plow your land. The freezing and thawing will put it in the ground.

Do not plow your oats in; if you do, much of it will be put in so deep that it will not come up. Plow your ground first, then sow your oats and harrow them. If you will sow your clover with your oats, brush your seed in after harrowing the oats and do this before it rains.

CLEVER ANAGRAM.—It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Dr. O'Meara if he really thought he could invade England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following anagram: "Able was I ere I saw Elbab." Whether this is true or not, we should like to see a more ingenious or extended anagram, which the reader will observe, reads the same backward or forward.

IN planting grape vines the first consideration is to select land having a dry subsoil, or this should be secured by under-drainage; this cannot be neglected.

Acts of the Kentucky Legislature Regarding Freedmen in the Commonwealth.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO CONTRACTS WITH NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall be lawful in contracts for labor or service between white persons and negroes or mulattoes, for the parties to stipulate that the same are to be held entire, and if either party shall, without good cause, abandon the contract, the other shall be held to have completed the same.

SEC. 2. That all contracts entered into under this act shall be in writing, and attested by some white person.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEGROES AND MULATTOES IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all the taxes hereafter collected from negroes and mulattoes in this Commonwealth, shall be set apart and constitute a separate fund for their use and benefit, one-half if necessary, to go to the support of their paupers, and the remainder to the education of their children.

SEC. 2. In addition to the tax already levied by the laws of this Commonwealth a tax of two dollars shall be levied on every male negro and mulatto over the age of eighteen years, to be assessed and collected as other taxes, and when paid into the treasury, shall go into the fund aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The commissioner of taxes in each county shall keep a separate book, or a separate column in his book, for the enlistment of the taxable property of negroes and mulattoes, and in which the names of all the male negroes and mulattoes over the age of eighteen shall be recorded.

SEC. 4. The trustees of each school district in this Commonwealth may cause separate schools to be taught in their district for the education of the negro and mulatto children in said district, to be conducted and reported as other schools are, upon which they shall receive their proportion of the fund set apart in this act for that purpose.

SEC. 5. The county court of each county may certify to the Auditor of Public Accounts the number of negro and mulatto paupers kept in each county, and upon such certificate draw their proportion of the fund set apart in this act, for that purpose. Said reports shall be made by said courts at their annual court of claims.

SEC. 6. Chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto, shall regulate the mode and manner of distributing the school fund realized under this act, but no part of this fund shall ever be drawn or appropriated other than pursuant to this act, in aid of common schools for negroes and mulattoes.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall apportion each year the proceeds from the fund realized under this act, for the benefit of said paupers, among the several counties of the State according to the number of said paupers in each county, as shown by the reports of the several county courts.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as interfering with the rights of the county courts in levying county taxes.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

AN ACT CONFERRING CERTAIN CIVIL RIGHTS UPON NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all negroes and mulattoes may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all the courts of law and equity of this State; and may acquire property and choses in action, by gift, devise, descent, or purchase, and may dispose of the same in the manner, and to the same extent, that white persons may.

SEC. 2. That any negro or mulatto may, by affidavit, charge any person with any criminal offense against his or her person or property, or the person or property of another, and upon such affidavit, the proper process shall be issued as if said affidavit had been made by a white person; and it shall be lawful for any negro or mulatto, in any action, suit, or controversy pending, or to be instituted in any court of law or equity of this State, in which they are parties interested, to make all lawful and lawful affidavits, as shall be necessary for the institution, prosecution, or defense of such action, suit, or controversy.

SEC. 3. That negroes and mulattoes shall be competent witnesses in all civil proceedings in which negroes and mulattoes are the only parties interested in the issue, and in all criminal proceedings where a negro or mulatto is a defendant.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Angora or Cashmere Goat's Fleece.

Geo. W. Ogden, Esq., of Paris, Ky., writes the Ohio Farmer—"At last we have found a market for our Angora wool that we are not ashamed to proclaim to the world. In all the most fashionable marts, not only in Europe, but in America, you will find trimmings, fringes, tassels, and various other articles, gotten up in a style that will astonish all who have not seen them. The fleece from one goat manufactured into these articles sells at retail for five hundred dollars. You say these articles may not be fashionable but for a season. Very well; where there is a will and live Yankees, there is always something in the wind. Let me give you an extract from a letter from Mr. Jas. Thornton & Son, of Troy, N. Y."

The extract of letter is as follows:—"Your letter has been received, and also samples of the Cashmere (Angora) wool. We have tried the few samples you sent us, in our machinery, and enclose you a sample of it combed. One man with a pair of combs which we imported sometime since, could comb from fifteen to thirty pounds per day, like the sample we have sent you. We are now importing machinery that will comb 1,000 pounds per day. The sample sent you is as fair as we could work it in our machinery, on account of the small quantity. But we assure you that we can work the Cashmere wool to a great advantage, and make it pay heavy for the ones that produce it. We find, by examining the samples, that they are equal, if they do not surpass any grown in Europe.

"The market for the goods manufactured out of such stock is unlimited in this country—for reason that all fabrics of that kind are imported from Europe. Next year, if the wool could be procured by the farmers of the West or in any part of the country, we could use 100,000 to 300,000 pounds, and we would be willing to give more than double what we are paying for Canada coming at the present time. I wish you would say to the farmers in your country that are engaged in breeding the Cashmere wool, that in a short time it will have unlimited demand throughout the United States. Manufacturers, knowing the demand there is for the goods made from the Cashmere wool, will, as soon as they see the farmers commence to raise the wool, import the machinery and manufacture it into goods that are now all imported from the old country.

"The largest establishment in England and other countries in Europe, are engaged in working the Cashmere wool, and they have always found a ready market and an unlimited one for all the goods they have manufactured. So it is in this country. The market for Cashmere goods, so far, has never been large enough to meet the demand, although there has been a very large importation. We are perfectly willing to work up Cashmere, having the machinery to do it, and promise to do our part, if the farmers will do theirs in introducing into this country the breeding of Cashmere Wool, and manufacturing it into fabrics that are now all imported, and which are selling at very high prices in our market."

Where There's a Will There's a Way.
It was a noble Roman
In Rome's Imperial day,
Who heard a coward crouker,
Before the battle say—
"There's safe in such a fortress;
"There is no way to shake it—"
"On! on!" exclaimed the hero,
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is Fame your aspiration?
Her path is steep and high;
In vain he seeks the temple,
Content to gaze and sigh!
The shining throne is waiting,
But he alone can take it,
Who says with Roman firmness—
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Is learning your ambition?
There is no royal road;
Alike the poor and peasant
Must climb to her abode,
Who feel the thirst for knowledge
In Helicon may shake it,
If he has the Roman will
To "find a way or make it!"

Are riches worth the getting?
They must be bravely sought;
With wishing and with fretting
The boon cannot be sought?
To all the prize is open,
But only he can take it,
Who says with Roman courage—
"I'll find a way or make it!"

Buying Fruit Trees.

Not many weeks will pass before the time for planting apples and other fruits will have arrived. Those who are about to plant should lose no time in asking the important question, "Where shall I get my supply of trees?" We warn our readers against buying of irresponsible parties, and especially of peddlers, whose integrity and responsibility they are not personally knowing to. Probably not one in twenty of the fruits bought of traveling peddlers can be relied upon as true to name. And even this is not the greatest difficulty; the plants themselves are generally of the most inferior quality, frequently the refuse of some worn-out portion of a nursery.

Just at present, people are more liable to be imposed on in buying grape vines than any other plant, because the supply of some varieties is not equal to the demand. We have heard of a clever peddler who could go to a package of grape plants and take out any variety called for, either native or foreign, like the magician who pours from the same bottle any kind of liquor one can possibly name. Similar feats of dexterity used to be performed among farmers, by men who made a business of going around grafting old apple trees. Somehow it always happened that they carried with them scions of just the kind wanted. One of these men, however, was observed replenishing his stock of scions from a common apple tree by the roadside. As might have been expected, it turned out that many old trees had been grafted with scions that bore inferior fruit to the old trees.

The Boston Cultivator, in speaking upon the subject of these impostures, says that "while living in Rochester, the cities of nurseries, on our visit East, we were not unfrequently interrogated if we knew so and so—some nurseryman, for whom a tree peddler was then obliged to say no, though we were a member of the Genessee Valley Horticultural Society."

We advise our readers never to buy a fruit tree, grape vine, or other plant of unknown or irresponsible parties, whom very likely, they may never see or hear from after finding out that they have been cheated. And it must be remembered, also, that some peddlers profess to be agents of responsible nurserymen when they are not. It is generally better to order directly of well-known nurserymen who have earned a reputation for honesty and integrity. Remember, also, that whenever or from whom ever you buy, a poor tree is dear at any price. Frequently a little extra money paid for extra care in digging, handling and packing trees will be as profitable an investment as can be made.

Miscellaneous.

E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & Co

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

196

Main, bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.,

(SOUTH SIDE,)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—y

WE have this day admitted into our firm Mr. LEANDER S. REED, of Jefferson county, Ky., and will hereafter conduct the Glass business under the name and style of KRACK & REED.
Feb. 24—1m

LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS.

KRACK & REED,

GLASS MANUFACTURES,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF WINDOW GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES, DEM-JOHNS, JARS, TUMBLERS, GOBLETs, and COAL OIL LAMPS AND TRIMMINGS.

Salesrooms 41 Bullitt St., East Side.

Factories cor. Clay and Franklin Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY

Feb. 24—1y

J. C. VAN PELT. WM. MOSES. GEO. C. NEWBERRY.

NEW HOUSE.

VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

No. 246 Main street,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

A complete assortment of

Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts, Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys, and all descriptions of FANCY And Staple NOTIONS.
Feb. 24—1m

D. R. Young & Co.

Wholesale Dealers

IN

FANCY GOODS,

White Goods,

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, &c.

Comprising a choice new stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

200

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—1y

M. C. BUXBAUM & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 194 Main Street,

BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—7m

City Department.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.		
DEPART.	ARRIVE.	
Morning Express.....	7:00 A. M.	5:40 A. M.
Night Express.....	9:20 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.		
Morning Express.....	7:15 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
Night Express.....	9:30 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.		
Morning Express.....	7:00 A. M.	5:40 A. M.
Night Express.....	9:20 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Lebanon Express.....	6:50 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Bardonia Express.....	5:00 P. M.	5:20 A. M.
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R.		
Morning Express.....	7:00 A. M.	6:25 A. M.
Night Express.....	9:20 P. M.	8:20 P. M.
Accommodation.....	5:00 P. M.	5:30 A. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

First Eastern.		
12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Second Eastern.		
6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
First St. Louis.		
12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Second St. Louis.		
6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Indianapolis, Chicago and Third.		
6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Cincinnati.		
12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Cairo, etc.		
12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
First Nashville and South Ky.		
12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.
Second Nashville and Southern.		
4:45 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington and Frankfort and Way.		
12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Second Lexington and Frankfort.		
1:00 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Louisville and Bardonia R. R.		
6:00 P. M.	5:40 A. M.	5:40 A. M.
Louisville and Cincinnati R. R.		
6:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Jouettville and Evansville R. R.		
12:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS AND SATURDAYS.		
Shawneetown way.....	12:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.		
Taylorville and Bloomfield.....	12:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
LEAVES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.		
Shelbyville.....	12:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

HON. GEO. W. MORRIS, Presiding Judge.
J. A. DUFFY, Clerk.
JAMES P. CHAMBERS, Jr., Deputy Clerk.
LEWIS CHAMBERS, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

Police Court.

Judge.....Jas. P. HARRISON.
Clerk.....Wm. G. BEASLEY.
Deputy Clerk.....Paul. TOSSEY, Jr.
Deputy Clerk.....F. W. WICKER.
Marshal.....Pat. DILLON.
Interpreter.....Geo. JONES.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Geo. W. Morris & J. M. Heath, wholesale grocers and dealers in foreign fruits, whose establishment has been removed to 113 Main street. Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known to the business community of the South as thorough and excellent business men, and generous dealers with customers. We bespeak their share of business their irreproachable business and private characters deserve. They will be found in every way worthy of the patronage accorded to them.

Nauts, Reamer & Owens, Main street, north side, near 7th, are ready to buy scrap iron at the highest market price, as they are enabled to put it to immediate use in their rolling mill. They will either pay cash for this, or will exchange iron or implements at the market price. They invite their customers to gather up and bring their scraps to their store.

Aside from what they receive from their own mill, a large portion of their stock is obtained from England and the East.

SMALL TENEMENTS.—The scarcity of small or cheap tenement houses is a matter of vital importance, to which we have often referred as demanding the immediate attention of capitalists and others interested in the prosperity of Louisville. So long as this paucity of moderate sized dwelling houses continues we need not expect mechanics to flock to Louisville in search of employment, when other Southern and Western cities offer good accommodations for their families. It has always been a matter of great surprise to us why some of our enterprising citizens have not long before this awakened to the great necessity of erecting moderate sized two and three story dwellings. An enterprise of this kind would pay a handsome income on the capital invested.

What has become of that "Building Association?"

PIANOS.—Like every other industrial enterprise in our city, our Piano manufacturers have their hands full, and it is extremely difficult to keep up with their orders. Peters & Webb have large Southern orders which they cannot entirely fill for some weeks, with all their facilities for turning out work.

Some idea of the piano trade in this country can be obtained by the following exhibit: In 1865, there were made in the United States, one hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and eighty pianos. This estimate would allow a little over three hundred and eighty-one for each working day. The sales for the same period reached fifty-nine millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

A traveler stopped at an inn to breakfast, and having drunk a cup of what was given to him, the servant asked, "What will you take, sir: tea or coffee?" "That depends upon circumstances," was the reply; "if what you gave me last was tea, I want coffee; if it was coffee, I want tea; I want a change."

The best thing to give to your enemy, is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to a mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

Things About Town.

Our citizens should interest themselves in the prosperity of the House of Refuge. It has been established at an expenditure of more than \$125,000, and is unquestionably the most important charitable institution connected with our city. It is intended to eradicate so far as possible the crimes and vices from the hearts of the young; to take them from evil associations and throw around them the restraint of good society, proper education and industrial principles. As such it demands the assistance of every citizen interested in the welfare of Louisville, and especially all the friends of humanity who would mitigate the great social evils of the day by striking at their foundation—the corruptibility of our youth.

The prospects of a prosperous spring trade are brightening, and Louisville, now the twelfth city in the United States, in point of population, manufactures and commerce, will soon assert her claim for a still better classification. That her progress for the past two years is without its parallel among the leading cities of the country, is a matter of history. That her future is a matter of promise, we have the most unmistakable evidence in the increase of her population, her manufactures and her commerce. Situated at the falls of the Ohio, with a water power equal to any in the United States, it remains only for capitalists to avail themselves of its advantages to compete with Lowell. In the manufacture of cotton and other fabrics of constant use, see the advantages that must attach to this locality. In all the ramifications of trade, Louisville is and must remain a great commercial center. From this point, diverges south and west, the Ohio, Green river, the Cumberland and Tennessee, are bearing her manufactured wares, her goods and chattels, while, returning, they bring us tobacco and cotton—the great staples of the country. Her railroads, too, are opening up rich avenues of trade, it is apparent that all railroad extensions must increase her business.

Yesterday dropped into the manufactory of Dr. John Bull, on Fifth street between Main and the river. The Doctor has been connected with the prosperity of the city for a number of years, and he is well known here, while his celebrated Sarsaparilla bears a world wide reputation, as there is scarcely a place on the habitable globe where it has not found its way.

Our friends in the city and country will be pleased and interested in a visit to the Architectural foundry of Mr. Merz. They will witness what energy and tact can accomplish, and the triumphs of American genius and art in the beautifying and adornment of our homes and public buildings.

Our thriving city has attracted to it some very useful institutions—"Commercial Colleges."—These schools have been very popular in most northern cities for many years past. For a practical, business education, to qualify young men for the mercantile profession, bankers, accountants, &c., they occupy a prominent and useful place.

Local Brevities.

Wood's Theatre was re-opened on Monday night last under a new management, and they seem determined to fully gratify the public in the way of theatricals. The theater has changed hands and is now under the management of Mr. Andrew Flynn, with J. W. Hall as Stage Manager, and C. C. Adams as Treasurer.

The various gambling houses in the city were closed on Saturday by the city police. Keeno and faro shared the same fate.

SOUTHERN MONEY has been coming in pretty freely for the past two days. Most of the Southern bank notes have declined, and are bought at 1 to 5 per cent under our last week's quotations.

POLICE ARRESTS.—From the 1st to the 17th instant (Saturday last), the city police made two hundred and twenty-one arrests, exclusive of serving ordinance warrants for the following enumerated offenses:

Drunk and disorderly conduct.....	131
Larceny and larceny.....	12
Assault and battery.....	13
Carrying a dangerous weapon.....	8
Suspicious Person.....	8
Malicious shooting and stabbing.....	6
Being drunk.....	5
Bribery.....	3
Intoxication.....	2
Attempted assault.....	1
Discharged.....	221
Fined, imprisoned, etc.....	170

BOARD OF TRADE.—In addition to the small tables, which were disposed of some time since, ten cotton tables have been placed in the room, and on Thursday last six of them were disposed of to the highest bidders with the following results:

First choice—Geo. W. Webb.....	\$50.00
Second choice—E. Minton.....	57.50
Third choice—Guthrie & Co.....	57.50
Fourth choice—H. L. & L. Co.....	55.00
Fifth choice—Mitchell & Armstrong.....	50.00
Sixth choice—Dora & Barkhouse.....	40.00
	\$340.00

The Merchant's Exchange is now a fixed fact and cannot be dispensed with, and it will not be long until they will be able to boast of a Merchant's Exchange building as one of the ornaments of the city. In the grand march of progress, Louisville merchants will not be long content with their present accommodations for the daily meetings.

L. & G. Bronner & Co., 171 Main street, have for the past few days received a full line of the new spring straw hats and bonnets, in which will be found the Derbys, Olives, Stanly Hamilton, Normans, &c. Also a splendid line of imported flower laces, ribbons, &c.

The Lebanon branch of the Nashville railroad has been opened as far as Parkville, a point but some seven miles this side of Danville. This road goes through one of the richest sections of the State, and will, when completed, bring an immense amount of trade to our city, which has hitherto gone to other points.

It is reported that oil has recently been struck near Hartly, Australia, and that wells yielding one hundred and forty gallons per day are now in operation there.

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

Louisville and the South.

The Herald, published at Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, has some suggestions which are worthy the attention of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers of our city. They are as follows:

The war has worked towards the East greater change than is to be produced upon the commercial and trade relations of the South and West. During the war and while Tennessee was in the Federal lines, owing to the military restrictions upon trade and the difficulties of transportation, a trade grew up with this state and Louisville far exceeding anything known in peace times. It had been the universal custom with Southern merchants to go direct to New York, Philadelphia and Boston for their goods, but this could not well be done during the war. With the cessation of active hostilities, trade restrictions were removed and commerce allowed to seek its own channels. The question now occurs, is it to the interest of the Southern merchants to buy on the Ohio river or go East. It is a matter of no small interest, and we are glad to see it attracting the attention of the business world. It is quite certain that as times were the best markets were in the East, but it is very questionable if as times are to be the interest of the market does not shift to the Western cities.

The question like almost every other of a commercial character, runs back into free trade. Of dry goods, what are not imported are protected by high tariffs. The foreign goods are, as a general thing, imported by or through agents of the foreign houses located in the Eastern cities. Scarcely any of the country merchants ever buy of real importers. However, they may think they do, as all of the large houses of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, claim to import directly. The Western merchant therefore can buy just as cheap as the Eastern of all foreign goods, and supposing him to add on the cost of the delivered goods, the per cent. charged by the Eastern merchant, his profit must be the same. Thus the country merchant can get his goods at Louisville at just what it would cost him to bring them to that point, while he is saved the extra time, trouble and expense of going East. In addition, from being so much nearer his market, he can replenish oftener, and needs not to lay in so heavy a stock. Thus, he should be able by quick sales, to sell at a small profit.

On the other hand, it is urged that the stock of the West cannot compare with the East. If this be so, why is it? Surely just because of the great patronage that has been extended to the East. But we doubt if there is as much in the objections as first appearances indicate. The Eastern stocks are unquestionably larger, but every season, though the styles of goods, and the best of these the Louisville merchant is at least equally competent to select as the little country store keeper.

But we did not intend, when we sat down, to enter even thus far upon this inviting question, but it was our immediate purpose to call the attention of the business men of Louisville and St. Louis to the urgent importance of putting their common case before the people of the South. There is at present a very strong inclination throughout the South to establish a more thorough commercial intercourse with the West. But this inclination must be met and encouraged or it will come to naught. If these cities will but exercise anything like the degree of enterprise, energy, and liberality that the abundant harvest would justify, this disposition may be fixed into action. Cities, like individuals, must make their own fortunes, and by the same exercise of skill, judgment and liberal enterprise. If the merchants of these cities wish to get the trade of the South they must appeal to the Southern merchants. They must avail themselves of the natural business channels of communication, the press of the South. If they desire Southern customers they must advertise for them in Southern papers. St. Louis is doing nobly to open communication with the South, and doubtless will not be long in putting her claims before the trading men of the South. Louisville need to wake up; her natural capacities are vast, but as yet, scarcely comprehended by herself. She has a name for enterprise, scarcely equalled anywhere, but as yet, she is in her infancy, if the means of increase within her reach are but rightly employed.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1st. That J. C. Waller, M. W. Sherrill, J. H. Turner, H. M. McCarty, and their associates and successors, be and are hereby incorporated by the name and style of the Louisville Industrial and Commercial Printing Company; and they are hereby invested with full powers to acquire and hold, and convey property, real and personal, to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto; form a constitution and by-laws, devise and use a common seal; and do all other acts not incompatible with the laws of this State and the United States.

2nd. The object of the incorporation shall be for the purpose of carrying on the publishing and printing business, book binding and paper ruling, and purchasing and selling articles used in printing offices.

3rd. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be made up of five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

4th. The shareholders shall elect from their own body, on the first Monday in April, in each year, seven trustees, who shall continue in office one year, and until their successors are appointed; until said election said trustees shall continue in office, with the same powers as those conferred on the trustees to be elected under this charter. Said trustees shall elect a President, Vice President and Secretary, from their own body and shall have the exclusive right to conduct the affairs of said company, and to bind it, either by verbal or written contracts; they may elect a treasurer, and remove him at pleasure.

5th. The trustees may, whenever they deem it necessary, direct a call on the shareholders for the amount required to pay the debts, or to carry on the business of said company; such call must be voted for by at least a majority of said trustees; and notice thereof must be given for thirty days in some newspaper of the city of Louisville. Should any shareholder fail or refuse to pay the proportion of said call, the trustees by an exhibition of the record of their proceedings, making the call, and of their books of transfers, showing the number of shares held, shall have power to recover against said shareholder or shareholder, his or their proportion of said call, by suit in their corporate name.

6th. The shareholders of said company shall meet annually on the first Monday in April, at their principal office; and said trustees shall then and there exhibit a full and fair account of the receipts and expenses of said office. No shareholder can transfer his stock to any person not a shareholder at the time of the organization of the company, without the consent of a majority of the trustees recorded in their proceedings; and the said trustees shall declare dividends out of the profits of said company; or they may, by the consent of said shareholders, respectively, apply them towards enlarging the business of said company.

7th. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved February 17th, 1866.

[From De Bow's Review.

Petroleum.

The falling off in the production of Petroleum and the dying out of the excitement in regard to it, coincident with the cessation of the late civil war and the restoration of commercial relations with the Southern people, will render most welcome to a large class of our readers some record of the discovery, development and great wealth of this marvelous product. Like the sudden discovery of a mine of wealth, it added immensely to the resources of the North during the most critical period of their financial contraction, renewing confidence in the midst of depression, bringing wealth in the period of great losses by the destruction of the shipping interests, and turning the balance of foreign exchange largely in our favor when the military situation seemed to promise an almost interminable conflict of arms. Now that the old commercial relations are being re-established between North and South, and those who have so long been separated from an acquaintance with each other's productions by the lines of hostile armies, again meet on common ground, this wonderful product has taken a minor place in the public interest, and attention is little called to it except by those directly interested in it, or of that numerous class who have lost so largely in their speculations.

The oil region of Western Pennsylvania, far exceeding in productiveness all other localities combined, is limited almost exclusively to the Alleghany River Valley, the most productive portion of it consisting of an irregular quadrangle, each of its sides being from fifteen to twenty-five miles in length, and with Oil Creek, from Titusville to Oil City, about equally dividing it. It is true that oil in large quantities has been found outside of these limits, but this locality has been the great fountain head of the enormous supply. In similar geological formations of the same range in Western Virginia, in Eastern Kentucky and Ohio, and in Western New York and Canada, oil has also been found, while proofs are not wanting of its existence in several of the Southern States. In California it is said to exist in more considerable quantities, and several wells have been sunk, yielding a fair supply of oil, but nothing to compare with the Pennsylvania wells.

The physical features of the Pennsylvania oil region, abounding in all the natural beauties of the Alleghenies, are easily understood and full of interest. The bed of the Alleghany River in the region of the largest oil wells, is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet above the level of Lake Erie, and some eight hundred feet above tide water while its banks rise precipitately from one hundred to eight hundred feet on either side, as high up or as low down as can be traced, gray, yellow or brown sandstone, alternating with blue, red or brown shales, lie in beautiful horizontal lines of remarkable regularity, with scarcely a perceptible "dip." It is in the first, second, or third layer of this sandstone that the oil is generally "struck," the depth at which it lies varying widely from one hundred feet to six, eight and ten hundred feet, and one well actually being more than twelve hundred feet deep. Humboldt estimated that there were in the United States over two hundred thousand square miles of this sandstone formation, so that is evident the oil, though found in these localities is dependent upon other conditions for its petroleum. The theory that coal and petroleum are of like origin has not been at all borne out thus far, and they have been actually separated by great distances. The oil regions of Venango County is bounded on the south and east by the coal fields, but boring through the coal measures for oil has as yet been at all successful, and wood has been largely used instead of coal in operating the machinery as being more economical.

Petroleum, or rock oil, though suddenly attaining such commercial importance has long been known to exist. Franklin, Pennsylvania, one of the towns now doing a large oil business, boasts of being one of the most ancient settlements in the State, and in 1854 General Montanari reports the Indians of Franklin using an oil gathered from the neighboring creek in their paints, and burning it with their sacrifices. In 1830 Mr. Samuel M. Kier, of Pittsburgh, had some analyzed by a Philadelphia chemist, and found that it was a valuable illuminating oil, but required a new lamp for burning it. Making a lamp in which it would burn, he erected a refinery, and from 1850 to 1855 disposed of all the petroleum he could obtain from his own and his neighbors' salt wells.

In 1833 a New York firm had their attention called to the oil. Professor Silliman, upon examining a specimen said it might prove valuable for lubricating and perhaps could be used for illuminating. The result was the purchase of a

small farm in Venango County, near what is now Oil Creek, by the New York firm, and in 1858 the first oil well was sunk. Owing to the difficulties experienced in freeing the oil from impurities, and rendering it non-explosive, it was not until 1859 that public attention was generally called to the subject, and the sinking of oil wells became a regular business.

The magnificent success which attended the first investments at once attracted the attention of capitalists everywhere, and the supply of petroleum was deemed perfectly inexhaustible. If a small section of the favored region could be obtained, it was held that the possessor's fortune was made, yet there has been no branch of productive industry which has received more uncertain treatment than that of petroleum. During five years the price of oil at the wells has ranged from ten cents to thirteen dollars and fifty cents per barrel. In the latter part of 1861, owing to the outbreak of a large number of flowing wells bringing the supply suddenly up from one hundred and fifty to three or four thousand barrels per day, the market value sunk so low that the cost of the barrel exceeded that of its contents, and twenty-five cents a barrel was thought a high figure for illuminating oil. This extraordinary cheapness had the effect of forcing the article into all parts of the country, open to domestic trade, and to Europe, where a large demand sprang up. The next year prices improved considerably, receding in the spring of 1863, in consequence of the large flow of a great many wells. The extreme fluctuations have shown a range of prices for crude oil at the wells, from ten cents to thirteen dollars and fifty cents per barrel, and the average range has been about equal distant from these extremes. The additional value given to the product by refining, storage, transportation, etc., have largely increased this ratio of prices. The amount of the product for the first few years can only be roughly estimated, but the very large exports in 1861, amounting to over thirty-one millions of dollars, give some idea of the abundant yield of the wells.

The large returns on such comparatively small capital, created an intense excitement among the money men and speculators, and companies were quickly formed in all parts of the country, to take advantage of the better than golden opportunity. It is estimated that not less than twelve hundred companies, altogether have been formed, with an aggregate nominal capital of from eight hundred to one thousand millions. A large part of this capital has never been paid in, and the greater part of it which is represented by property, is unproductive, and likely to remain so. The best wells have fallen away and finally given out entirely, and that which was thought the most promising oil territory, has in hundreds of instances, proved worthless. The number of individuals made suddenly rich, has been large, but it has been in a great degree owing to the readiness with which the uninitiated, under the influence of the excitement, were induced to make investments at fabulous prices. It is estimated that the whole oil territory of Pennsylvania might have been purchased a few years since for seven hundred thousand dollars, and now it is held to be worth more than two hundred and fifty millions. The amount of humbug, however, has been fully equal to the actual promise, and the number of individuals in every community, who have for some time past vainly sought to get rid of stock in some petroleum company unknown, on exchange is very large. Those companies which do pay well now, not more than three or four in a hundred of those established—are prosecuting their business more as a legitimate branch of industry than as a speculation, and the brokers vainly endeavor to call public attention to the "good promise" of any particular favored region. It is probable that the permanent yield of petroleum will be very much below what it has been, though fitful and uncertain as it is, the complete drying up of its subterranean fountain would be most unexpected.

VAN PELT, MOSES & Co., New House, wholesale, Fancy Goods and Notions, No. 246 Main, between 6th and 7th.

Miscellaneous.

Louisville Preparations!

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER!

USE THE BEST.

Hurley's Ague Tonic

Never Fails—Always to be Depended Upon—Nothing More Reliable than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague. Every person who has tried Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a preventive against its return, it is unsurpassed. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Hurley's Stomach Bitters.

For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Disordered Stomach, there are no bitters that can compare with these in removing these distressing complaints. For sale or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, and from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

The Great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Medicine, stand unrivalled, removes all impurities from the blood, and gives a new strength to the system. For sale by HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors.

Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.

As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations for worms—it being tasteless, any child will take it, for the toilet of any family.

Ink, Ink, Ink.

Seaton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-renowned for its superior quality. Having been introduced only about six years it has become the principal pen-writing fluid used by the world. It is not surprising that its permanency is the best ink for records that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools, it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere. HURLEY, RUDDLE & CO., Proprietors, Corner Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. Feb. 3—3m

Miscellaneous.

GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.

GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

GROCCER,

AND

DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits.

No. 113 Main Street,

(North side.)

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well assorted stock of choice Goods, embracing a greater variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of business here or elsewhere. City and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves before making their purchases. Feb. 24—4f

MARKET STREET

ARCHITECTURAL

Foundry

And Iron Works.

SNEAD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Fronts,

Verandas,

Rail

Miscellaneous.

Wood's Theater,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

A. FETTER, Manager.
J. W. HILL, Stage Manager.
C. C. ADAMS, Treasurer.

Best Stock Company in the West, and leading Stars engaged from time to time. Performances every night, (except Sunday,) and Matinee every Saturday afternoon.
Feb. 24—11

Louisville Theater.

Corner Fourth and Green streets.

F. L. KELLER, Acting and Stage Manager.
J. W. TERRY, Treasurer.
Open every night, except Sundays, and a Matinee every Saturday afternoon.
An excellent stock company for the season, and the leading stars of the profession engaged alternately.
Jan. 13—11

GEO. W. NOBLE & CO'S.**ADVERTISING AGENCY.**

LOUISVILLE has long felt the necessity of something of this character—a proper system of advertising her trade and importance, and letting the world know.

Her Advantages over all contiguous Cities!

The great inducements presented to the trading public, to make Louisville their place of dealing, is, her ease of accessibility, her great natural resources, wealth, and endowments; and, again, the determination of our merchants to favor the people of the South and South-west.

In order to secure their trade, and now that a new state of affairs have been inaugurated throughout the South, is the time for our merchants to take time by the forelock, and

Make their Business known

throughout the Valley of the Mississippi. Possessing a large acquaintance with the newspaper Press generally in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Carolinas, as well as Southern Indiana and Illinois, and Missouri, we propose to exhibit specimen copies of the leading papers of these States, with their terms of advertising, and to make contracts for advertising in them.

By a liberal system of advertising as here proposed, a large trade may be secured to Louisville, which will otherwise be lost by us. Cincinnati is straining every nerve in this way to divert this trade from Louisville to her own mart, and it only behooves us to be up and doing to thwart her efforts and make our own "great City of the Falls," the great market of the South-west. We have, therefore, opened an office for the present, for the conducting of the above business, at the Industrial and Commercial Gazette Office, corner Main and Bullitt, and will be ready to call on our merchants and others in a few days for their favors.

All bills for advertising to be payable, upon the presentation of a copy of the paper containing first insertion of the advertisement. Professional gentlemen and others, can have their cards or peculiar business advertised in a proper manner, and to the best advantage, by calling on us at our office.

Persons at a distance wanting advertising done of any character, in our City Papers or Papers further north, can have the same attended to by addressing us and enclosing their favors.

J. M. BIGGER, J. E. ROSS.
BIGGER & MOSS,
Attorneys at Law
PADUCAH, KY.

Personal and prompt attention given to all Business.

REFERENCES:

Norton, Slaughter & Co., New York.
Watts, Crane & Co., " "
Bacon, Clardy & Co., " "
Shaw, Barber & Co., Cincinnati.
Given, Watts & Co., New Orleans.
R. K. Walker & Co., " "
Halliday Brothers, Cairo, Ill.
City National Bank, " "
D. R. Young, Louisville, Ky.
R. A. Robinson & Co., " "
Norton Brothers, Paducah.
Feb. 17—3m

R. E. COCKRELL, N. A. EUMBE.
COCKRELL & HUMBER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE No. 8 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Louisville. Particular attention given to the collection of Claims in this State and throughout the South, where the firm has an extensive business acquaintance.
Feb. 3—11

A. M'BRIDE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery
OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURER OF
Planes & Mechanics' Tools,
No. 75 Third Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. W. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
(Successors to Alexander, Ellis & Co.)
Sash, Door & Blind
MANUFACTURERS,
And Dealers in

LUMBER
Largest Manufactured stock in the city.
Planing Mill and Manufactory on Fulton street, above Preston. Warehouses on Main, between First and Second streets, Louisville, Ky.
[Feb 10—1m]

R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. FETTER,
W. WALLACE POWERS, W. A. ROBINSON.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,
No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Miscellaneous.

J. P. MORTON, } Established 1825. { ALEX. GRISWOLD
J. E. BANGS. } H. M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

No. 156 West Main St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Publishers,
Booksellers,
Stationers

Blank Book MANUFACTURERS.

THE attention of dealers is especially called to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS, embracing a complete assortment of all Books in use in the Schools and Colleges of THE SOUTHERN STATES, which our position as THE ONLY SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS, enables us to offer on the most favorable terms. In the other departments of our business, our stock will be found equally complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,
Writing Paper, Envelopes and
Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Feb. 3—1y

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!**Carriage Materials****AND TRIMMINGS!****I. F. STONE,**

No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,
Bet. First and Brook, North Side.

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as follows:
Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies,
" Bretts, Shifting Top do
" Coupes, Plain do do
" Barouches, No Top do
" Rockaways, Phaetons.
He trusts that an experience of over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Carriages for the South and Southwest will still secure to him a share of that patronage which has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers.

Referring to the title of this advertisement, I would call your attention to the

Carriage Trimming and Furnishing Department.

Comprising every article used in the manufacture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell at the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of the business enables me to select with care and judgment the different and many styles of goods used by manufacturers.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.
Feb. 2—3m

JOS. W. MORRILL, GEO. WORTHINGTON.
J. W. Morrill & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY,**Harness,****SADDLERY HARDWARE,****TRUNKS,****Bags and Valises.**

Feb. 3—11

D. SPALDING, R. H. SPALDING, W. D. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LEAF AND**MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.**

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,
For Cutting purposes.

No's. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13—3m.

EDWIN MORRIS, C. M. MORRIS.

EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 197 West Main St.,

(OLD NO. 523.)

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission.

ROBT. A. BRADSHAW, ROBT. S. TRIPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPLETT,**Commission & Auction****MERCHANTS,**

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,
OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco,
Grain and other Produce. Will receive Con-
signments of Goods and Manufactures for sale
on Commission, or at Auction.
Feb. 10—3m

W. GEO. ANDERSON, T. J. GROTTAN, H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,**AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

203 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tues-
day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednes-
day and Thursday.
Feb. 10—1y

Commission House,**STINE & CO.,**

69 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 10—11

D. H. COWAN,

34 THIRD STREET,

BET. MAIN AND WATER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission**AND****SHIPPING****MERCHANT.****FREIGHT**

Received and Forwarded over all

RAILROADS,

STEAMBOATS,

TRANSPORTATION

LINES & ROUTES.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Cotton,

Tobacco and

Produce

Promptly sold in Louis-
ville.

All Orders for Goods promptly
filled at Lowest Prices.
Feb. 3—1m

United States Bonded

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING**MERCHANTS,**

157 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton &
Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and
Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops &
Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines
and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill
orders promptly.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON**FACTOR,**

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dry Goods.

E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM,
New York. L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC**DRY GOODS,**

193 Main St., north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, E. D. SLEVIN, T. F. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**DRY GOODS.**

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217
Main Street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES
OF SEASONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE**Goods,**

To which we invite the attention of
the Trade.

J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, E. F. KARNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 420.)

MAIN STREET,

North Side, between Fourth and Fifth

S. ULLMAN, E. REES,
J. F. BAMBERGER. } Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2-1y.

Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP, J. W. KENNEDY,
of Florence, Ala. of Florence, Ala.
Thos. J. TAPP, Ed. P. WALSH,
late of Chamberlin & Tapp. of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,**NOTIONS, &c.**

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell,
Jno. W. Armstrong, Jno. A. Orr.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL**& CO.,**

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Old No. 518, New No. 187

MAIN ST., NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16-3m.

D. E. LEIGHT, R. F. COOKE, L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,**DRY GOODS****MERCHANTS,**

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2—1y.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BRINLY'S PATENT**PLOWS,**

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER

AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-
GHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky

STOCK BELLS.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's
Scales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grind-
stones, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof
Safes, Cowing's Pumps, the Richmond Straw
and Fodder Cutter, Brown's Cotton Gins, the
best Reapers, Mowers, Cider Mills, Sugar
Mills, etc., etc.
112 WEST MAIN, BET. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW.)
Louisville, Ky.

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